## EUROPE.

M. Ollivier the "Man of the Day" in France.

Personal Appearance, Public Career and Cabinet Aids of the French Premier.

M. Rochefort's Position and "Irreconcilable" Assaults.

Gouncil Proceedings and Holiday Fetes in Rome.

COUNT BISMARCK'S VISIT TO BONN.

Our special written correspondence from Europe is dated to the 8th of January. The writers elabo the current history of events in the Old World to that day in the fellowing order of narration and import-

FRANCE.

M. Emile Ollivier, the "Mau of the Day" How the Premier Looks-His Personal Peculiarities-His Cabinet Aids-Political and Public Life Antecedents.

You have had a sketch of Emile Ollivier, the man of the day par excellence. The position he holds is so prominent in every point of view that I add a few more details concerning him, from a friend's pen, which will be read with interest.

The new French Prime Minister is not one of those men who bear their high destiny written on their faces. Tall and unusually slim, his pale complexion. small, black whaters and glittering spectacles give very much in his gait, and habitnally waars a black soull cap, which is the only point of resemblance between him and his chief rival, M. Rouher. In the tribune his voice is soft and clear: his speeches abound in metaphor and his language is remarkably elegant. He had the reputation in the last Chamber of speaking better French than any evidences of his character belle him, M. Ollivier is not a statesman was can sway an assembly as some of his immediate predecessors have done. He has neither the pragmatic imperiousness of M. Billault, nor the roaring energy of M. Rouher, nor that really which distinguishes M. de Forcade. Keenly sensitive to attack, he allows his adversaries to see when he is hurt, and will consequently afford sure game to his old minister-builting friends of the 'left." Ollivier is only forty-three, but his career has been uncommonly brilliant. In 1845, when only two and twenty, he was Commiseary General of the republic rseilles, and afterwards Profect. He has been three times elected to the Legislative Body and was twice interdicted as a barrister for plain speaking, once for six months in 1857, and again for three months in 1859. I have told you enough of Emile Ollivier to enable your readers to form a genera notion of him. It is impossible to exaggerate his importance, for not only has he outstripped competitors in becoming the chief Minister of the empire, but he enjoys the great distinction of being the author of the great the Emperor had made up his mind to abandon the absolute power hitherto wielded and to admit the politicians of the day to divide with him the government of the State: but Chivier has been in close consultation with the Emperor for over a year past, and ust have had great influence in bringing about the result we now witness. Only a month ago it was thought impossible that the Emperor would ever allow any man to select his ministers without a previous understanding; but he gave Ollivier carte blanche to pick his own men. He has selected the leading chisfs of the so-called liberal party; but, strange to relate, these gentlemen are no longer the tiorm opponents of Napoleon, but the devoted partisans, for the most part, of the Orleans family.

Let us take a oursery glance at them.

The most important post after Prime Minister is that of Foreign Affairs. This is occupied by Count of Napoleon L., and began life as a soldier. He entered the Chamber of Peers in 1834; afterwards After the revolution of 1843 he was elected a member of the Assembly, and was always in opposition to Napoleon, then President of the republic. The day after the coup detat he was presiding over a body of the dispersed representatives with a view to organize a resistance, but he was arrested and scut to Vincennes for a short time. Since then he has remained in private life sill May last, when he was elected a Deputy in the present Chamber, and, en its organization, was made one of the vice presidents. He is a man of high character and large fortine. The strangest thing of all is that Count Darn has always been a potorious Orleanist, and known as the initimate friend of M. Tairers, the chief of the Orleans cause in France. If the veseras Tairers had been made the Foreign Minister it could hardly excite more surprise. It is certain that in taking office under Napoleon that Geunt Dard does not mean to work for the restoration of the faithed dynasty. On the contrary, it proves that he as well as Thiers, and all other particular of the excited family, have finally given up all nope of ever seeing a prince of Orleans on the French throne. This is the simple reason why Dard and some of his colleagues known as Orleanize have become Ministers of the empire. This explants also why the Journal des Dades, the chief organ of the Orleans lamily, began three weeks ago to praise the Emperor, and it justifies the rumors sail circulating that Thiers himself was thinking of joining the empire. There is no doubt a bargain has been sweet and that Napoleon and condition of supporting his dynasty. These gentlepresent Chamber, and, on its organization, was a bargain has been struck and that Napoleon and consented to put the Orientist chiefs in power of condition of supporting his dynasty. These gentlemen proposity see that the chances of getting the orients princes back after Napoleon are very doubtful, and that he cost way to staye of a revolution and another re-ubilean attempt was to come to terms with the Empleror, and to induce all the leaders of the old monarchical factions to give their adhesion to Napoleon's dynasty. This has been done in the formation of the present ministry, and this to terms with the Engleror, and to induce all the leaders of the old monarculeral factions to give their addresson to Napoleon's dynasty. This has been done in the formation of the present immistry, and this is the striking leature of all. So you see not only has parliamentary government been restored, but a fusion of parties has osen effected, which for the first time renders the succession of Napoleon's son quite certain, and to the same extent descroys the last tope of the Originals family. Another proof that I am grawing just inferences is the fact that the Journa de Parts, another oriems organ, has suddenly ceased to appear this week, and the editor has been made Under Secretary of one of the State departments. So the changes of the Count de Parts are indefinitely postponed. Who will say that Napoleon III. Is not a great position strategist. He has but one object now, to bequeath his crown to his son, and this is the secret or his making his peace with the politicians and esting parliamentary government on its ligs once more.

The next important ministry is that of the Interier, which has been given to a beouty by the name of Chevandier or vandrome. He is known to be a good assiministrator, but has only very lately been prominent in pointed infe.

The new amisser of Finance, M. Buffet, originally a lawyer, has been long prominent in pointed Ratars. He was Minister under Louis Napoleon when Presenent.

The Minister of Public Education is M. Segris, also

a lawyer, has been long prominent in political shairs. He was Minister under Louis Napoleon when President.

The Minister of Public Education is M. Segris, also originally a lawyer. He is considered one of the best speakers of the Chamber.

M. Louvel, Minister of Commerce, was formerly a banker and has been long time a Deputy.

The Minister of Public Works is the Marquis de Tallouet, of an old hable family and of great wealth. He is a partisan of the Bourborn, and his taking office under the empire shaply indicates that the days of the "right arvino" are pass.

The other important Ministers are those of War and of the Navi, but the Emperor said those were not political posts and should not be subject to the vachistons of parliamentary government. This was promptly admitted, for it is very essential that in a Constinential State like France, surrounded by great military Powers, her Ministers of War and Marine should be professional men and able animinstrators. The above constitute the principal posts of the government and are all occupied by leputica, except the heads of the war and navy. Olivier preferred the place of Minister of Justice, which is lower in dignity than that of Poreign Affairs and the Interior, but there is less work in the one he chose, and his object was to reserve his energies for the Onamber, where as Prime Minister he will have the most taking to do. Under the new regione the Ministers are now responsible for all the acts of the government, and, consequently, the Emperor must

Rochefort's Parliamentary Po-Napoleon Checkmates the "Irreconcil-ubles"-The Radical Newspaper Assaults on the Empress-Baron Haussmann's PARIS. Jan. 8, 1870.

Napoleon's system of reform under Offivier induces the query of what will Rochefert do, whose only netoristy has been abuse of the Emperor? What will the "irrecencilables" and the revolutionary party do? The favorite topic of their vitaperations the detected object of their bate and vengeance, is no more, so far as responsibility goes. They must either abandon their guns as usetess, or turn them as their trade is opposition. What a relief if must be to Napoteon to get from under the broadsides that have been pouring in upon him for so many years. It is certainly a great comfort to the Em press to escape from the ungallant attacks of such poerse creatures as Rechefort; for hereafter their

Majesties will claim the protection of the law of libel The very first act of power exercised by the new Ministers has made a great sensation. They called on the reconstructor of Paris, to resign. He has held his splandid place since June, 1863, and considered himself as much part of the empire as the Emperor himself. When he heard the awful summons to lay down his municipal sceptre and leave the streets in influence of some tarrible nightmare. While doubting his own senses, the cry was reiterated, "Re-

sign, resign." Indignant and furious he rushed to the Tulierice and sought the shelter of the imperial the Tulisrice and sought the shelter of the imperial mantle. "Will you suffer an outrage like this?" he orted in desperation to his devoted friend and prefector, the Emperor. "What can I do so save you?" elaculated the new constitutional soveraign. "I have done tay best, but your head has been respectfully demanded." "Has it come to this?" ground the new doomed? "Has it come to this?" ground the new doomed? "Has it come to this?" ground the new doomed? "Has it come to this?" ground the new doomed. "But, no," he vociferated with sudden energy, "I will not resign. Let them turn me out if they dare. The very stones of Paris will rise in muting." Entrenched in his giorious cashe at the Hotel de Vihe, the great Edile stood at bay. Twenty-lour hours passed and the dread summons was not repeated. Conscious of his strength, he sat caimly down to breakfast on Wednesday morning, when, lo! a horde of his tankless retainers rusked in with the "official journal" in their hands, and he read, herror struck, "The Baron Haussmann, Prefect of the Seine, is deprived of his functions. M. Chebreau, Senator, is appointed in his place." The decree was signed "Napoleon." No one doubts now that parliamentary government has begun, for the Emperor loves his hankers. has begun, for the Emperor loves his haussmann. Fogether they have for years pulled down many a has begun, for the Emperor loves his Hanssmann. Together they have for years pulled down many a street and passed many a pleasant hour in planning new ones. No more cruel sacrides could have been demanded of Napoleon than to countersign the deceptation of his much loved officer. Paris is amazed but still breathes freer; for no man ever lett quies sure while the tall Baron held sway that he could go to bed without dauger that his house might not be pulled about his cars before morning. The fate of the Baron has raised some outery, and among the most indignant is the warmest partisan of the new Ministers, Emile de Girardin is the boxom friend of the new Prime Minister, and yet he atfacks vehemently the very first act of his administration. Though it is admitted on all sides that Haussmann has done wonderful things, yet he has managed to get the city of Paris frightfully into debt. It was absointely necessary to stop building and to begin to equalize the municipal budges. Haussmann was anything but an economist, and therefore, the Ministry decided that his day had come, as poor Lincoln said to Chase. This is the reman he was removed in spite of ail his resistance, which surely was rather undignified. He ought to have immigited the gren: Cesar in presence of the conspirators and, tolding his mantle about him, died decently.

There are ugly runors affect specified time which have damaged the Prefect's popularity, to

conspirators and, folding his mantle about him, died decently.

There are ugly rumors affort since a leng time which have damaged the Prefect's popularity, to the effect that in his vast demelitions of old Farls he had styly given opportunities to any number of his friends to enrica themselves. Of course, I would not venture to say such improper things are likely. There are even some malicious people saying to-day that Girardin is only crying over the dead lion because he has made lots of money out of sales and purchase which he used to get hints to make. Now, even if this were true, which, of course, some people believe, it proves that Girardin is grateful, and that is more than can be said of many speculators. I am serry to write so much about politics; but there is no selp for it.

Finnacial Effect of the Imperial Policy-The Advance on the Bourse-Parliamentary Geverament-Opinion of the Public and Com-

monta of the Press. PARIS. Jan. 5, 1870. On the 31st of December, of the year 1869, the closng price of the rentes on the Bourse of Paris was 72f. 80g. The Parislan boursiers went home to enjoy pressed surprise that the rente was so high, as but ew believed there would be an immediate official announcement of a new Ministry. Wolf had been ries too often. In my last I told you that the name of the new Cabinet would be published within a few be many changes. On Monday, the 2d inst., the Bourse opened 73f. 25a., and the rentes closed at silence. A new Ministry had been nominated, which gave general satisfaction. The delay of a few hours in its formation was amply atoned for; a giance at the official sheet obliterated all doubt as to the tobleness of purpose of the Emperor and the recti-

Of the eleven Ministers dected eight are Deputies, se that the present Cabinet may be justly considere a parliamentary Ministry. Indeed, the recent nominauen of MM. de Talliouet, Chevanuder de Valdreme and Bara as vice presidents of the Gerps Légis latef, is sufficient proof of the estimation in which those gentlemon are held by the Chamber. Every member of the new Cabines is noted for oratories telent or meontestable capacity. It is a subject for congratuation that the emizent men selected did not adhere to their refusal to accept office, which had been the cause of much pain to the public. Com siderable regret has been expressed that M. Magne has resigned the portfolio of Finance. He suppers to have done so, however, with the purest motive. To enable M. Ollivier to avail himself of all the strongth within his reach he renounced the satisfaction of accomplishing the reforms which he had prepared. M. Ollivier has obtained the co-operation of two eminent members of the centre gauche and the most influential members o the centra droft. He has anticipated the desires of the public. The union of the centre droft and the centre gauche constitutes a majority independent of the gauche or droit. The reason for separating the Ministers of Beaux arts and the Maison de l'Empe-reur was to find a seat in the new Ministry for M. Maurice Richard, the friend, adviser and stanch

the gauche or Groit. The reason for separating the Ministere of Beaux Arts and the Maison de l'Empereur was to find a seat in the new Ministry for M. Maurice Richard, the friend, adviser and stanch supporter of M. Ollivier.

The impression produced on the public by the new Ministry is excetient. In Paris everything is contested. As I have before told you there is a sad lack of confidence even in facts as clear as moonday. On the present occasion everybody recognizes the size of the public press. The democratic journals the Nicels, Opinion Nationale, Aventr Nationale, Aventr Nationale, Aventr Nationale, Aventr Nationale, Aventr National, Reveil and Rappel, which have stracked preceding ministries in the name of liberty, now find fault with the Ollivier Ministry in the cause of democrace. They must find fault or their occupation would be at an out. The National declares that the Ministry will be under the baneful influence of M. Thiers; that every member is in favor of the clerical party, and demands "flow a personnet thus devoted to ultramentane ideas can realize a liberal programme in direct opposition to those opinions which it is the mission of the Candist to extol.

The Reveit, speaking of the new Cabinet, says:—"It is Orleanism which triumphs under the clock of parliamentarism, and, without doubt, M. Ollivier will be forced to resign to make room for M. Odilion Barrol. "We say that the Minister of War, for a long time the confidant and dispenser of the liberalities of the Duc d'Aumale, will not find himself more out of place in thus assemblage than M. Rigault de Genoully, who, if we mistake not, must be on good terms with the Prince de Joinville."

As for the Aventr National, it declares—"The new Ministry does not represent the Legislative majority, and consequently is from the commencement out of the runes and usages of parliamentary governments;" "It represents hostility against democracy, and hostility the most dangerous, because it is among a few cleverly diaguised." The parliamentary journals, on the o

ROME.

The Ecumenical Council at New Year—What Pio Nono Desires—Confusion of Tongues in a Defective Hall—First Opposition—The Prelatical "Caucusing"-Bulls as They Were and Are-Newspaper Enterprise, Obtaining a Cepy Beforehand-Infallibility-Philope-

phy and Paith. Rown, Jan. 1, 1870. With the opening year it will be interesting to take a glance at the condition and prospects of the Vatican Council.

In the first place, the Pope is extremely destrous of preserving that denomination for it and of render-ing-the council hall in St. Peter's sufficiently acoustic for the general congregations to continue being held there before transferring their sessions to the Quiri-

The architect, Count Vesfiguani, has, for this purpose, thrown a partition across the width of the leal, and placed within this restricted enclosure out by the new partition. The effect of this was tried on Friday, but, although hearing was rendered somewhat easier, I understand that several bishops on returning from the congregation complained that The voice of Monsigner Strossmayer, Bishep of Beenia, was as any rate sufficiently powerful nums; and, as that prelate is an excellent Latinist, he want off at such speed that the chief legate, when he introduced some objectionable observations about the Pope's regulation buil into his speech on for the discussion of the congregated fathers.

I save already stated that it is on this point the now celebrated bull "Multiplices Inter," by which the Pope assumed and acted on the right of establishing the modes agends of the Council, that the opposition has put forth its first strength. Monsignors Dupanioup and Place are the energetic leaders of the malcontents; and their memerial to

signors Dupanioup and Piace are the energetic leaders of the malcontents; and their memorial to the Pope, complaining of the regulation, is the weapon which they brandish in the first instance. The report that this document had been presented to the Pope last Sunday, and had not proved very acceptable to his ideliness, proves to be bremature, if not incorrect.

It may appear singular that out of an opposition force, which is calculated at near 290, but which is estimate as considerably pecket that agure when the point of signing the memoring actually came, only fourteen bisaops put down their names as responsible for its contents.

This document, drawn up white extreme delicacy, is modestly entitled "animadversiones." Tao bishops refrate from contesting the Pope's right to frame a regulation for the Council without consulting it, and that of naming the officers of the Council and the members of the commission of postulata; but betther do they acknowledge such rights in him; they dwell upon the use the Pope has made of these rights, the uniavorable impression by submitting the Papai regulation and nominations to the votes of the Council. "The Council." say they, "will never place itself in opposition to the Holy Pather, especially now that the regulation and nominations are made and published. But as to the former, by a common silent accord, perhaps, certain clauses might be allowed to fail out of use, while, as to the latter, certain less acceptable persons among those nominated might questly resign." The memorial considers with protestations of acvetion and respect towards the Holy Father. Such is all that I think I can safely communicate to your readers respecting this immous memorial. It has, perhaps, not a great practical importance in Itself, but the fact of its existence, joined to the electrations of the liberal Catholic press and the emicious journals of the various Cataolic gevernments, seems calculated to prevent the Courcil of Rome from making too free a use of the supremacy assumed as the very outse It would be a good don't to have obtained such a result, and I think that we may already consider it

A more serious development of the oppositionists' A more serious accordence to the oppositements onergy with have to be looked for in the working of the preparatory meetings and congregations, for many liberal bishops who would shruk from signing a direct protect against anything emanating from the Pope will not heating to war against propositions sustained in committee by their ultra-

from the Pope will not hesitate to wage was again from the Pope will not hesitate to wage was agained propositions sustained in committee by their ultramogram copponents.

I have in proceding letters mentioned the Pope's built "dura itomanis Pontacibus," prepared for the possibility of his death during the Council. The Latin text of it is published in the Credita Cattofica of to day. I cannot retrain new from alinding to a small piece of incongraity in it, as rius in. Sirst devotes a long paragraph to probibiting any of his mecessors from over abrogating this present built, and then he very calmly informs the faithful that he has itseefint for abrogate a built of his predecessor. Pope Alexahoer Ill., entitled "Licot de Vitanois."

The premature publication of the recent built, "Apostolicie Sedis." Himiting the number of reserved causes of colesiassical consure by the Unita Castolica of Turin, has much incessure by the Unita Castolica of Turin, has much incessure by the Unita Castolica of Turin, has much incessure by the Unita Castolica of Turin, has much incessure by the Unita Castolica of Turin, has much incessure by the Unita Castolica of Turin, has much incessure by the Unita Castolica of Turin, has much incessure by the Unita Castolica of Turin, has much incessure by the Unita Castolica in which Don Margotti, the editor, obtained a copy of that important document before its publication in Rome, where ambassadors and special corresponded in the Castolica of Turin, has a conference in value obsain it. Cardinai antonelli denis strove in value to obsain it. Cardinai antonelli denis strove in value to obsain it. Cardinai antonelli denis strove in value to obsain it. Cardinai antonelli denis strove in value to obsain it. Cardinai antonelli denis strove in value obsain it.

columned the copy from a bishop, but refused to betray his opiscopal informer. Stricter preciations
are ordered against any such unamiely revelations
in future.

It is now pretty generally admitted that the
strongth and attitude of the opposition during the
preliminary discussions and the general congregations has proved sufficient to remove any possibility
of the realization of the plan suggested seme months
age by the Civitie Cullotice, to proceed to the definition of the degma of the Pope's personal intallibility at once and without discussion by seclaimation. Of course it would not de for such as
entausiastic mode of proceeding the meet with a
casek from a strong medicus of dissenments, and
interafore the project has been apparently abandoned
in its originally consected form, nor has it been presented, as far as I have been able to accertain, among
the eighteen schemate consenum as feltem permenties, of which the discussion commenced in the
general congregations beld on Toesday and Triday
mornings, after the election of the twonly-four members of the commission charged with succetous cenceraing religious orders.

The lattices then commenced the consideration of
the canona directed against the errors of independent
pallocophy, and principally the systems got up by
Cathodic pullosophers to reconcile reason with
faith. Eleven orators have spoken hitherto,
and thirteen others are insortbed for to-morrow.
But, however familiar some preases may be
with latin, and the finingariaus have certainly a
great advantage is this respect, the great mass of
bishops find the colligation of speaking it a shackle
on their cloquence, and the following and taking
part in the discussions a scholastic task beyond their
of Rome itself will not put forward his proposition,
but let it arise, though a postulatum from some
bishop in an independent position with respect to
his own government, such as those of the United
States, Great Britain or the East, who might lead
the whole assembly in the same direction. It seems

Heliday Senson-The Council During the Feste-Papal Actualities-One Eye on Paris-The Black Gown in Power-A Cold Shoulder for the World-Grand To Doum at Gesu Church-The Crowd in the Street-A Cardinal's Equipage-The Procession-The Faithful on The Holiness—Theatricais.

ROME, Jan. 4, 1870. The Faithful on Their Knees Before His

The protracted bad weather and the numerou fite days failing during the juncture of the eld and new year have been so many impediments both in a sight-seeing and a business point of view. The fites had of course to be observed and celebrated by the assembled dignitaries of the Church, and in consequence active operations and discussions have been a little staved off in the Council. For the rest delay matters not, for here the maxim most followed is still the Horatian precept, festina lente. It is thoroughly believed in on all sides, no less in high places than by the wretched domestics who sweep out the 346 churches of the city and by the facchine who takes charge of an errand. The committees of the Council have merely organized and broached the outside of the topics upon which their wisdom is called to pronounce; whether there will eventually be much discussion of those topics, or whether they will accept the programme cut and dried which has been long in waiting at the Vatican palace, time will soon show. The saying here is that 360 days of the year are feste (holidays); perhaps that is rather an exaggerated view to take even in Rome, but certainly no other city in the world sees all its places of amusement and business (if business is not a misnomer) so frequently closed as does this. When a festa occurs,

cease to be the target of the newspapers, as he has ing already existing between the Cablnet, the new been for the last eighteen years. rue, there is plenty to gape at. All sperations come to a standstill; not even the wretened news paper Giornale di Roma or the Asservatore are ssned; the post seals its doors hermetically, and no shops are allowed open except a few tobacco bureaus, a monopoly run by the Papat government, and for the sake of the pennies they scrape up, as a cent weed between their teeth. The Italians will smoke any kind of tobacco; but even they complain of the cabbage leaf organs issued by the l'apai mann-facturers. For the last week every day has been a lesta. Imagine a stand still of soyen Sundays in the metropolis. And for the next week from date,

facturers. For the last west every day has been a festa. Imagine a stand still of siyan Sundays in the metropolis. And for the next week 176m date, or until after the Rpiphany, on the 6th last, we shall have the Spine standstill. On the 6th the Connell will again assemble in form at St. Poter's church; the Pope will preside and the dar with he marked by another soloum sitting of the fameus body. Afterwards, always putting aside the fests, we are promised a fair run of business.

In the meantime the Dapanloup party is striving hard for a showing. I have reason to know that the authority here look with an uneasy eye upon some announced or expected change in the system of this strip is a strict of the chief stewardship under the Ampoore—it is should become an accomplished fact—will be regarded as a check, to say the least, upon the hoper that are cherished by the Holy Soc. The cuser day the Emperor's letter to Ollvier arrived here by telegraph at two evelock P. M. It was actually published the sext day in the paper, and, very proporty, the date given its small caps. Generally the dispatches, like the newspapers from the Past (affice, are three or four days old when published and distributed. It would be difficult to any one at a distributed. It would be difficult to any one at a distributed. It would be difficult to any one at a distributed. It would be difficult to any one at a distributed. It would be difficult to any one at a distributed. It would be difficult to any one at a distributed. It would be difficult to any one at a distributed. It would be difficult to any one at a distributed. It would be difficult to any one at a distributed. It would be difficult to any one at a distributed. It would be difficult to any one at a distributed. It would be difficult to any one at a distributed. It would be difficult to any one at a distributed. It would be difficult to any one at a distributed. It would be difficult to any one at a distributed. It would be difficult to any one at a distributed. It would be difficult besides knowing all the saints in nearth and carte, knows all the rules and requirements of the Churca, and can tell you with the incest exactitude on what day the least public ceremony will fail or is to be enterated during the year. They know when to attend and when attendance would not pay a farthing's worth of interest. Peasants, monks, priests, soldiers, civilians, dressed in the out and style of the city, foreigners in all the latest attitue of Paris er modern civilization, were all present on the occasion, and the contrasts presented among them went to make up such a picture as can only be seen in this land of pictures. The Church of Gosu is of all others adapted to such a gathering; it is a monument of the Jesunitasi order and sonsoil, its architecture is a copy of the ancient style; but in all things cise it is one heap of decoration and luxurious ornamentation, to calculate the eye of the temporary speciator. Its panned dures, angels in bas reisef, its golden fringed pictures, its tapestried pictures, are scriking for a short time; while a more protrasted observation would show them in their wise

reiref, its golden fringed plottires, its tapestried pliiars, are suriting ior a short time; while a more protracted observation would anow them in their true
light of so many gewraws, entirely eat of piace in a
religious editice. Now itsistanding these drawbacks
and the fact that the building was flooded with suglight, the effect produced was mannimously votes to
be magnificent, when the many long wax candice at
the the main altar, and over it, at the side altars, on
the channeliers and along the walls were set off in a
combined soft, yellowish biaze of light.

The Swiss Guard and the Pontificas Guard come
tramping in, with their bright arms, file down the
main alsie, and form into single rank on either side
to clear sufficient space by which his holmess, the
Cardinals and attenuing bishops may proceed to the
altar. It is the signal that the Pope is duder way;
and there are many outsiders, unable to get the privilege of the mosale foor, off and on, who are
attendily waiting in the street to see him approaching
the church. In the streets one nearly gets ran ever by
an ambashdor's or eardinals carriage. The latter
equipage just now attracts a great deal of autonion.
A cardinal's carriage is a peculiar insulation, which
has always enjoyed and still enjoys in Rome the
lighest rights and greengatives that ever carriage
was possessed of anywhere. It can compare possessed of anywhere. It can compare the locomotive in this, that if don't keep off its track it will you don't keep on run over you, and without making any bonce or run over you, and without making any bonce or preceding. This kind of volucie us a sign in its as is goes tearing about in the streets with nen make it alraid; every thing and body gives we make it alraid; every thing and body gives we make it alraid; every thing and body gives we make it alraid; every thing and body gives we make it airaid; every thing and body gives way to it. It is a lumbering concern, on the plan of old time coaches, or of a lord mayor's, gidded all ever and ablung a saile of, with three lootmen in the most "gorjus" livery and hats behind; two on the giver's box. The whole concern, as it goes swing-ing by, looks like a carnival turnout, or a pasqui-nade preceding of the years before steam; never-tagiess, in pipturesquences it helps to add semothing

ing by, looks like a carnival trineut of a pasquinade preceeding of the years before steam; nevertaciess, in picturesqueness it helps to add something to the scenes and scenery.

Along the line of aristocratic testure, drawn up in the vicinity of the massive old palace occupied by the Austrian embassy, the procession is spied, his Holiness being at the head in his closed carriage. As he passes on the route-the spectators fling themselves on their knees in homeye; even isdies in silks and velvets are seen in some way to get cown in the dust and stones he some kind of a Magdalen attitude—and hew they manage to do it successfully without getting much koman filts on their robes seems a mystery, but they do it. The same performance is enacted whonever his Holiness takes a walk or drive on the Pinctan lin; as was the case three cays since. Just before entering the church, the organs begin operations; first one over the door of entrance times up and is responded to by lits vis-a-vis in the opposite wing; then a third and a fourth take up the churs and the crowd precess that "the music is spiendid." During the music in walks the Empress of Austria, en bourgeoise, followed by Francis, ex-King of Naples, who is a fixture in Rome and a pet of the Pope. He dwells in the most beautiful palace of Rome, and hence the famous gallery of pletures which that fine piece of architecture contains remains shut out from visitors. Other lesser personages follow in the wake of the two majesties—princes, princesses, and ampassadors, and all are snown to their allotted seats with all that obsequious

soninges follow in the wake of the two magestles—princes, princesses, and ambassadors, and all are snown to their ailotted seats with all that obsequious observance of cliquette which is enjoined on all the servants of the Vatican.

The Pope enters and proceeding to the main altar, the Te Deum's straightway pontificated, and like all the Te Deum's of kome it is an imposing sight to behood. The royal personages make their exit in the same order of their entry, and the same people in spatting fall upon their knees as his holiness proceeds back to the Vatican. The component parts of the crowd break up highly pleased, go been to dineer and talk for the rost of the evening about the cremony. "How did you like the Gesu?" becomes the question of questions during the rost of the evening.

the question of questions during the rest of the evening.

Since the Christmas festivities began there have been two or three representations tolerated by the authorities at the theatres. There is a Frenck conedy troupe performing at one of the small theatres, and at the Apollo, the largest opera nouse of the city, there has been an effort to give us a carring of Donizetti's pieces and a ballet. The Pepe is known to be down on dancing girls in short under-garments, and hence the public was at first taken aback at the respectable display of feminine legs allowed in the ballet of "Brahma"—a title in itself rather herotical for this cilimate; but, then, to loosers on at the Ecumenical Council, so much liberality was attributed, as it was concluded that something had been conceded by the exercise to the title restriction of the right or left to those tempting centres, fforence or Napics. Neither the singers nor the dancers would be accepted on any stage outside of this well-controlled city; but at home loreigners must put up with what is vonchasied to the Romans temsselves. The Apollo is a fine theatre, though perhaps rather hard and cold looking for any suggests of appearance. At every representation it has been well filled hard and cold looking for any snugness of appear ance. At every representation it has been well filled with an audience, so rare has anything but church music now become in these precincts. To-day there has been some visiting to and fro, but not more wine bibbing than usual. The new year's entrance is generally exceptated by an exchange of cartes de visites.

GERMANY.

Bismarck at Bonn-Government Statistics-Distribution of Population.

It will be recollected that Count Bismarck having received rather alarming accounts of his son's condition in consequence of a wound received in a duck repaired to Bonn; where he found the rector and other officials of the university so officious in their offers to give the case a full investigation that it

begged them not to treat the matter so seriously because it was his son, well knowing that such duels were of almost daily occurrence. Indeed, it is the custom at the university that when no quarrels and consequently no reasons for challenges exist, the joung students proceed at once to ballot to deteryoung students proceed at once to ballot to determine combatants and arrange preliminaries. The wespen generally made use or is the sabre, and it is encoming it protect the head and to desist on drawing first blood. Both these prudent conditions have lastly bean dispensed with hence, at the due! in question the digning was contined until both combinates had received seven or eight wounds, young his marck coming off with a deep gash on his head. It is the extreme of folly that young students, portable belonging to the same meas or who are perfect strangers, should be pitted against each other, and it would have been well if the Court had not interfered to prevent these investigations being made in order to aboilsh a custom better honored in the "breach than in this observance."

order to aboilsh a custom botter honored in the "breach than in the observance," The "Gotta Almano" for this year, just issued, contains a stansical account of the distribution of oppulation in the different contries of the Continent, distinguisating between the inhabitants of towns and those of the open country. Communities of more than 2,600 inhabitants are reckeded as towns. Thus it appears that in the Netherlands sighty per cent of the inhabitants live in towns, in Swedon but eleven per cent. Great Britain has sirrity-six towns of mere than 50,000 inhabitants, representing over twenty ave per cent of its cuttre oppulation; Austria-Hungaria but nine tewns, representing only four per cent. In a statistical table of creeds the number of Protestants in France, herefored assumed to be over 1,506,000, is correctly given at 600,004.

## YACHTING.

Impertant Challenge to the Yachtmen of Great Britain by Mr. William Douglas, Owner of the American Yacht Sappho.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES:-SIR-Will you kindly insert in your columns the letter to Mr. Asubury and the challenge which I now enclose? By so doing you will much oblige you obodient servant, WILLIAM DOUGLAS.
PARIS, HOTEL DU PARLEMENT, Jan. 6, 1870

Letter from Mr. Douglas to Mr. Ashbury. No. 1 RUE DE LA FERME DES MATHURINS

No. I Rue De La Frenz Des Mattunius.

Paris, Jan. 6, 1870.

Dear Sir—Not having been lavored by you with any correspondence stace the 2th of September, 1863, I was somewhat asurprised to find it stated, on the 1st of January, that you had, os your return from the Suez Canal, given me the option of sailing the three races proposed by you last summer, either immediately or during the month of May next.

In your letter of the 1stn of December, addressed to Mr. Bennett, you allude to three important races to take place between the Cambria and Sappho next spring at my request.

to Mr. Bennett, you allude to three important races to take place between the Cambria and Sappho next spring at my request.

If you will kindly look over the correspondence which has taken place between us, I taink that you will find that in every instance I have objected to the course around the list of Wight. My first communication to you, on the 19th of January, 1809, was a challenge for an open race, free from the influence of light land preezes, currents, to.

You replied, accepting my challenge, but qualifying it by naming the three following courses—viz., round the isle of Wight, Eddystone and back. Cherbourg and back. In answer to this I stated that such were not the courses contemplated by me when I named an open course, and concinded by offering to sail the Cambria either to the Azores and back or fifty miles out to sea and back from the west coast of Ireland. I then received a letter from you saying that, although the same explicable go the Sappho, stail at the same example to the west coast of ireland. I then received a letter from you saying that, although the same time it would give you much pleasure to sail the Sappho's longer race did your engagements permit you to do so. You were going to Cork or Duolin for racing purposes and had so doubt but that I would sail to exhere of these places with you. When I had the pleasure of meeting you in Cowes I endeavored to explain both to yourself and to Sir Kingston James that the course around the isle of Wight was as unfair to an American yaont as the same that you were convinced by what I said. After this, wisning to bring the nexter to some satisfactory termination, I andressed a letter to you asking you to give me the first race in the spring of 1870. On the 28d of September you replied as follows:—

As regards the proposed races, Cambria and Sappho, you are award that I did not challenge you, and simply consented On the sad of September you replied as follows:—
As regards the proposed races, Cambria and Sappho, you are aware that I did not challenge you, and simply consented as se act of courtesy to give you the Wight race and two leager one, as I do not profess to be able by fir my reasol against yours for ocean purposes. I consider myses' bound of give you the three races as promised—vir., round the Wight, Cherbourg and book, Edgystone and book; and on my return is December I shall see you and diny arrange to give you the races to meet your centralence.

give you the races to meet year convenience.

Supposing that it was your final determination to give me no other races than these mentioned, and knowing that you were well acquainted with my views on the subject. I let the matter drop, considering the whole business at an ead.

I cannot conceive why you should not profess to be able to pit your vessel against mine for ocean purposes, when you waive all considerations in regard to the Dauntless—a vessel of equal tonnage with the Sappho—and agree to race are from Cape Clear to Sandy Hook.

I nave this day sent a communication to the Times, the Field, Bell's Life and the Telegraph, containing a

I have this day sent a communication to the field, Beirs Life and the Tielgraph, containing a challenge to any schooner yacht to sail across the Atlantic during the month of July 1870.

I have also challenged any schooner yacht to sail from the Nab Light to Cherbourg Breakwater and back during the first week in June, and i beg of yeu to commiter yourself especially lackned in the enaila thus offering to sait both an ocean and a Chan-nel race I trust that I may refuse the inanuation which you thraw out in your answer to paragraph two of Mr. Bennett's letter, that American yacu-men are alraid to meet their English competitors in any waters where the percentage is not greatly in their tayer.

their faver.

The late of Wight race I emphatically decline. In so doing I am acting in accordance with the advice of many English yachtmen whom I have consuited on the subject. I remain, deer sir, yours truly, on the subject.

JAMES ASBUSY, ESQ. Challenge of Mr. Douglas to the Yachtm

Great Britain and Ireland.

The ocean race between the Cambria and Daunt less having been satisfactorily arranged, and being anxious that the Sappho should have some part in the international contest, I nereby challenge any schoener yacht in Great Britain or Ireland to sail against the Sappho from Cape Clear to Sandy Hook. I should preser to start on the 4th of July, the day on which Mr. Ashbury and Mr. Bennett are to sail;

on which Mr. Ashbury and Mr. Beanett are to sail; but I am prepared to sail on any day during the moath of July the acceptor of my challenge may choose.

I propose that the race should be for a cup of the value of fifty to 250 gainess.

The above challenge I small leave open for acceptance for the period of one month from the date of its insertion.

I am also willing to sail any schooner yacht in Great Britain or ireland from the Nab Light to Cherbourg Breakwater and back, any day during the first week in June, for a cup of the value of fifty guiness.

guineas.
I am willing that this contest should be decided either by one or three races over the same course. I have limited the time for this race to the first week I have limited the time for this race to the first we-z in June, in view of the probable acceptance of my challenge to cross the Atlantic, in which event I should not wish to have any engagement for two or three weeks prior to the day of starting. In view of no one taking up my challenge for the occan race, I shall extend the time through the months of June and July. Thirty days' notice, however, must be given to enable the yachts to prepara.

William Douglas.

The Atlantic Yacht Race of 1870. TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON SHIPPING AND MERCANTILE GAZETTE:-

This match being now finally arranged allow me to suggest, through your columns, that all yachts nen, captains, salling masters or others feeling any interest in the forthcoming important race, and being in a position, by experience, to offer suggeslions as to preparation, or on the prevailing winds, currents, &c., at that period should address Mr. Ashbury thereon, at Brighton, where letters would coupless find him. This gentleman might then discuss them with his captain and sating master. Personally I have every considence that she owner of the Cambria will spare no trouble or expense to feature his vessel having a lair chance. At the same time suggestions may be made by others, which, under some circumstances, might prove advantageous.

AN AMATEUR NAUTICAL M. P. SUNDERLAND, Jan. 7, 1870.

The Cambria arrived at Cowes on the 3d of January, from Gibraitar, and rejoris having had a very rough passage across the Bay.

THE YACHT METEOR.

Particulars of Her Loss-Romantic Banque Scene on the Beach.

(From the Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel, Jan. 18.1 The lollowing extracts respecting the loss of the vacht Meteor are from a private letter from the Vinted States Consul at Tunis, Africa, dated December 17, 1869:-

I have written to you about the macht Meteor, owned and commanded by George T. Lordiard, of New York. She came acre from Aigners the acid of November and sailed the 2d msc. for Malta, where she arrived in fourteen hours; the distance is 220 miles. She sailed from Matta on the 18th was cast ashore on Cape Bon. about fifty miles from here by water and eight with the Lori-

the state of the s

lard sent me a messenger overland, who was forty hours on the read; and I wonder he got here at all, considering the country he had to cross. I got Lorillard's nete amouncing the wread, that all bands were saved, but that there was change of saving the sheere, and asking assistance. I immediately telegraphed to the Galecta to charter a small English steamer, then in port, and at three F. M. I was under weigh in her for the scene of disaster. My wide and auchter lady accompanied me.

We had a pleasant sail down the bay and round Cape Boa. The sea was smooth, luckily—for at this season we have generally bolstrous weather—and, as a bright mean was shining, we had a good view of the bold head and of Cape Bon, rising abruptly from the sea to a hearth of I, yet feet, Airer rounding the Cape, passing almost within a stone's throw of it, we saw a wine reach of smedy bears, with low land it the background. After faring several guns, some rockets, and burning some thus lights, we were reponded to from the short by bonfires, and in a few minutes we were lying to near the wreek. It was now hair-past eight F. M. I got into a barge with Captain Kynas, of the Lancedeld, the steamer I bad chartered, to see if landing through the surf without the lifeboat was practicable. We get on shore without difficulty, and met Mr. Lorillard, his friead Pailig Robinson, of New York, with all the officers and some other persons I had brought with me.

The Meteor, I was surprised to find, was lying on the beach apparently anlayared. Soon after the struck the sea moderated and instead of her going to pieces, as Lorillard feared she would, she passed through the hammering of the waves unscalhed. Her mast were standing, but all her sails, spars and work about dock had been brought on shore. They had rigged tents with the sails and looked extremely comfortable in every respect, parkoularly about ien o'clock, when we sat round a table as well served and as elegantly as in any gentleman's during room.

bnd rigged tants wish the sails and looked extremely commontable in every respect, parsoniary a sout ted o'clock, when we sat round a table as well served and as elegantly as in any genileman's duting room. They had got all their stores on shore, beyether with the galley stove, &c., and were about to land a piano to lend narmony to the score. The tent was lighted up with candelasra and the table dovered with snow white damask, a service of soils silver and beautilul cut glass. We sat down to all the delicances of the scason, washed down with shosele, Rinne wine, Burgandy, Bordsaux and champagne, after which the meet of cigars; all tais on a wild sand beach on the coast of Arica, with savage looking Bedouins peoring around. I do not think that there ever was a wrock made under circumstances so singularly contrasting; certainly not in Africa.

Lorillard maintained strict discipline, had sentinois poated and prevented sivarging. The Arabs, se said, had behaved well and had offered no molestation. I spoke to their chief and enjoined him to behave himself and keep his men in order, under pain of retribution if I near dany complaint. He premised infinity to do all in his power to maintain order. Lorillard made arrangements with Kvnar to get the necessary materials, implements and men to get the schooner off, and at nail-past two A. M we were again on board and on our way back to the Galetta, where we landed at half-past soven, and at sail-past new were landed at half-past soven, and at sail-past new were landed at half-past soven, and at sail-past new were landed at half-past soven, and at sail-past new were landed at half-past soven and at sail-past new were landed at half-past soven, and at sail-past new were landed at half-past soven, and at sail-past new receive may sound to the castward I cartant it wind comes round to the castward I cartant it with the sile of which the past and money paster of the said fear I see, even now, as I write, signs of breaking up. The Actoer was lost, I think, through gross carelassn

Treacherons. Every winter there are numerous wrecks on it.

The Meteor is certainly the finest and most splendid specimen of naval architecture that I have ever seen in a vessel of her class. I believe I have told you in a former letter of Lornhard's challenge to the yachts of England to face for any sum from 3,000 to twenty miles and against any yacat they chose to bring against him. He hopes to get his vessel to Malia and repair her there and still have his race next spring. The modelier and builder of the Meteor, Mr. Fish, is on board of ner and will superintend the repairs.

The week of the vacht Meteor was blown up by

The wreck of the yacht Meteor was blown up by order of her own owner subsequently to the date of the Consul's letter.

## BALASKY SPEAKS AT LAST.

A Verbatim Statement by George Balesky of the Circumstances Under Which He Was Shot-He Accuses Annie Ray-

mond of Malice - Imperiant Facts from Balesky's Own Lips.

There having appeared through the columns of the various newspapers contradictory accounts respecting the shooting of Lee Balasky by Daniel Biddle on last Saturday evening, none of them agreeing in correct facts, a reporter of the HERALD having called at Bellevue Hospital yesterday was through the courtesy and kindness of Mr. Thomas S. Brannan, the warden, permitted to enter Ward No. 4, where the unfortunate Balasky is at present located. On ontering the suffering man eyed the reporter with much curiosity, but being informed that vidual, after some hesitation Mr. Balassy consented. Balassy was alone in the ward, with the exception of the lady in black who sat by his bedside reporter obtained the subjoined statement, which is a verbatim account of what transpired and was written by Balesky's own hand:-

BALRSKY STATED. My name is Leo Balasky. I am a native of Russk and thirty-five years of age. About eighteen months ago I bought out a book and stationery store at 25 Bleecker street and a short while afterwards trans ferred it to No. 2 Amity street. After the United States Post Office officials had refused the public to have their letters delivered to them at the several Post Office stations I had many requests from my customers to grant them permission to have their letters directed to my store. fience the establishment of the private post office as my place. I let out the boxes, received the mail and delivered the letters to the ewners of the boxes. It was used as an accommodation to travellers and

my place. I let out the boxes, received the mail and delivered the letters to the swires of the boxes. It was used as an accommodation to travellers and others who believed that letters entrusted to my care would be more sale than if they were directed to their own homes. I have made this explanation to show that the post office is not such a borrible thing as the press of this city—through ignorance—make it a point, and the only pelat against my character.

And Now For The Shooting.

Over a year ago I made the acqua miance of Mrs. Annie Raymond and her sister, who was represented to me as Annie's coasin. Annie said she w.s. the widow of a Mr. Taylor, a brother of a well known merchant of this city. The latter gentleman—the merchant—came to see her occasionally, and helped her pecuniarly. She has a brown stone house in Twenty-fifth street and glop per mouth besides, which was left her child by its deceased lather. Being a stranger in this city, and believing her to be as respectable as she represented herself, I visited the house quite frequently. Promise of marriage I never made her, nor was I instrumental in accompishing her ruin, as she represented. About seven months ago, after a short journey, she returned to this city, proclaiming herself married to one John Booth, of Utica. N.Y. Wishing them well I was, however, displeased to hear from Emma Kn exerbocker that Air, hedde, after hoving in their quient trouble between them, evidently for the purposs of driving them out of the house. Finally she was put out of the house and came to me begging of me; allowing me permission to enter, she crea out, where he is; fire, are." Mr. Biddle theo rushed out from the front room to the entrance door, fired ame at a distance of about seven lest, and then randown stairs and disappeared. I never mad any previous quarrel with Biddle hor with Annie Raymond, in ever made threats to take Biddle's life, and had no weapon with me while in the house. I healther struck Biddle nor spoke to time, and the murderous assault thus made u

The Mysterious Widow Lady. The following letter from a resident of Middletown, N. Y., corroborates the report in yesterday's

HERALD as to the identity of the mysterious lady:-MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1870.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
The mysterious widow attending Balesky is known here as Mrs. Fauny Coykesdail. This is reliable, as every one in town knows the circumstances. Yours, A CONSTANT READER OF THE HERALD.

y appointed for the execution of the negro David layord, who was convicted at the November term of Judge Betts' court, of rape upon a little white girl. A position for the commutation of the sentence is new before Governor Watter, with what prospect of being granted we are unadvised.—Lanchowe News.